being more than four inches. The streets flooded and in many portions of the city the water was to the depth of a foot buildings. The water from Second and Third streets, west of State, came down that street to Markham as a mill race and the streets were filled with debris all the way from State east to Arch. The water in the branch at Spring and Seventh streets overfloowed and flooded the neighboring residences and assumed threatening proportions at Center and Fifth, Merchants along Fifth and Center had to move their wares to elevated places.

The brick sidewalk over the branch, in front of Gilmore's store, on Fifth street, caved in and the butcher shop of E. D. Clever and the grocery store of W. Taylor were inundated by the water. the street the water was a foot and a half deep and it crossed Fifth, flooding Isenberg's dry-goods store and other business places. South and east of the Union Depot the water accumulated and formed a small lake and at one point a culvert was unable caused the water to play havoc with the roadbed of the railroad. Victory street was all under water from Markham south, and people living out in that direction were compelled to travel around by cross streets to reach their homes. Ninth and Main was t sea of water for hours last night, reaching a depth of a foot. Water street was a roaring river from Chester east to Gaines, carrying everything before it. In the vicinity of the Pacific Hotel, near the Union Depot, water made alarming achievements and flooded part of the lower floor of the hotel. The temperature took a sudden tumble about noon and the indications are

Dead and Mangled Victims.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 3.-There is little to add to the Mooringsport disaster reported last night. The relief train of the Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf arrived this morning with the following-named wounded, who were conveyed to the hos

Mrs. Susan Head, body bruised, gash in abdomen and skull fractured; Mrs. R. G. Morgan, three scalp wounds and bruised body; Mrs. Morgan's child, skull broken; Emma L. Morgan, skull fractured; Alice Goodman, skull fractured and broken arm; Paralee Goodman, bruised body; Claude Goodman, arm fractured; Mrs. Jessie Goodman, scalp wound and bruised body; Jordan Robertson, colored, shoulder and arm

were found one hundred yards from their home with their clothes stripped from their odies, which were bruised and mangled. Of the number at the hospital Mrs. Mor- house, though commodious, was not large gan's child and Mrs. Head have little chance of recovery. The wounded are receiving all the attention and care that can be given. The residence of J. S. Noel and | clement weather. Mr. McCullagh's rein destructiveness. A number of horses, cattle and hogs were killed. The body of a man who was blown from the bridge has been recovered, but is not identified. A man whose name is not given is missing. It is believed he was killed, but the body has not been found. A number of ladies visited the hospital to-day and provided garments for the unfortunates. A volunteer subscription will be raised tomorrow to help the suffering and those who have lost all their possessions.

Henviest Rainfall in Years.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.-The heavy rain which has been in this vicinity for the past two days continued until this evening, when a cold wave set in and the temperature dropped 30 to 40 degrees in a short time. The heavy rains have caused the rise above the danger mark. At Richland, Mo., the Garconda river is all over the low bottoms and is rising at the rate fourteen inches an hour. Hunof acres of wheat and corn in the shock have already been washed away. The river is full of floating rails, sawlogs and railroad ties, which represent a loss of many thousands of dollars. In the vicinity of Virginia, Ill., the heaviest sixty hours. The Sangamon river is rising. threatening destruction to thousands of bushels of cribbed corn. Creeks are over-

Fifiteen-Foot Drifts in Texas.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Jan. 3.-The south-bound passenger train, due here at noon, has not yet reached this point owing to a severe snowstorm in the Panhandle north of Clarendon, and no intelligence can be obtained from the train. A show plow was started north from Clarendon this morning and has not yet reached Claude, feet are reported in that section. The M. S. Quay. north-bound passenger leaving here yesterday evening turned back at Clarendon on account of inability to make further

COLD WAVE TO-DAY.

Fall Thirty Degrees.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Jan. 4-Decidedly colder; rain during the night, turning to occasional snow on Mon-

General conditions-The storm area, increasing in energy, moved due north in the Mississippi valley, with its center over Wisconsin. Strong wind accompanied it. The warm current in its front extends from the eastern gulf northward, with 60 degrees and more to the lower lakes. The temperature fell from 10 to 40 degrees in the Mississippi valley and the temperature is below freezing south to New Mexico Cansas, Oklahoma and Missouri; zero and lower south to North Dakota. Light and heavy rain fell in the Mississippi valley and from Alabama northward to beyond lake Superior, and snow falling in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valley. Heavy rain fell at Memphis, Tenn., 1.58 inches; at Caire, Ill., 1.20 inches, and at | San Francisco Call. Grand Haven, Mich, 1.08 inches. The following message was receive from Chicago at 3.30 p. m. yesterday: "Cold wave coming.

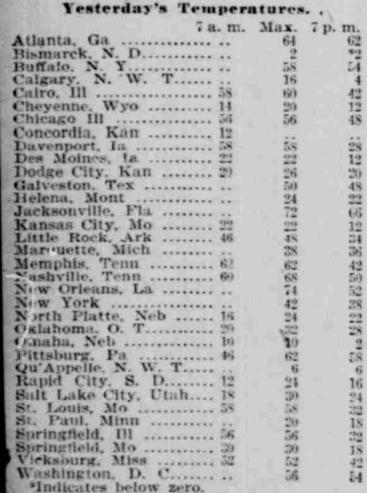
FORECAST FOR THREE STATES WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. - For Ohio Threatening weather and rain, possibly be always in hot water and always had charging to snow in western portion; brisk a grievance. One day while gambling at a southerly winds, shifting to westerly; trader's house he was shot in the breast, colder, with a cold wave, in western por- It was a strange affair. While sitting in

and a cold wave. wave; northwesterly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations.

Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weath. Prec. 7 a. m. .30.01 55 76 S'east, Lt. Rain, 0.04 7 p. m. .29,76 50 93 S'west Lt. Rain, 0.29 Maximum temperature, 64; minimum temperature, 50. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 3: Departure from normal *28 Total departure since Jan. 1.... *77 *0.74

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.



A LANDSLIDE WRECK

Twelve Cars in Missouri River and Three Trainmen Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.-Missouri Pacific freight train No. 218 ran into a landslide near New Haven, Mo., sixty-seven miles west of here, this morning, killing Engicer Homar Evans, Fireman Henry Hor- a dying native in his death struggle on the ap and Head Brakeman J. E. McQueen, all of this city. The locomotive and twelve which the track ran. The landslide was | chief, and bound him to a tree and threat- that burglars had entered the saloon

NOTED CHEMIST DEAD

THEODORE GEORGE WORMLEY. HONORED BY MANY SOCIETIES.

Pennsylvania Congressman-Elect Dies in Arizona-Funeral of Editor Joseph B. McCullagh.

the distinguished chemist, died to-day at is momentarily expected. his home in this city, aged seventy years. to accommodate the great volume and His death was due to gastritis. He has was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylin 1849 graduated from the Philadelphia Market Court to-day. The men had been College of Medicine. In 1850 he went to Columbus, O., and two years later he was appointed professor of chemistry and the natural sciences in Capital University, Columbus, which position he held until 1865. While in Columbus, in 1854, he was made professor of chemistry and toxicology, in Starling Medical College. This he held until 1877, when he was elected to the professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, which he occupied until his death. For eight years Professor Wormley was a State gas commissioner of Ohio, and was State chemist of the Ohio geological survey from 1869 to 1874. Professor Wormley was a member of numerous scientific bodies, and was a frequent contributor to scientific journals. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Editor McCullagh's Funeral. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.-Services over the remains of Joseph B. McCullagh, late editor ernoon at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Manion, where he had made his home for many years. Rain had been falling all day without intermission and the weather Two of the four Goodman children killed | was cold, but notwithstanding this there there was a large attendance of the friends and admirers of Mr. McCullagh. The enough to hold all who attended, and many were compelled to stand outside in the inparlor surrounded by many evidences of love and esteem in the way of floral offerings from coworkers and others at home and abroad. Some time before the hour set for the services a considerable number of persons passed before the casket and on which was the inscription, "At rest-Joseph B. McCullagh.

Rev. John Snyder, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, paid a beautiful trib- however, does not preserve the American ute to the dead in a few well-chosen words, girl from the possibility of falling into The active pallbearers were members of the Globe-Democrat editorial staff and heads of departments. Among the honorary pallbearers were the editors of the other St. Louis papers and men prominent in political and business life in this city. Hon, Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was the only one from out of town. The interment was in | icile. rivers on both sides of the Mississippi to the McKee family lot at Bellefontaine Cem-

Congressman-Elect Davidson. BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Jan. 3.-To-day Davidson, of Beaver, the well-known Republican congressman-elect for this, the Twenty-fifth district, had died last night at rainfall in years prevailed within the past | Phoenix, Ariz., where he had gone in the

hope of improving his health. Mr. Davidson was thirty-eight years old Towing. It is still raining and growing and leaves a wife and two small children, all of whom were with him at the time of his death. His death was due to lung trouble, from which he has been suffering for some time. The remains will be brought home to Beaver this week for interment His place will have to be filled by a spe cial election this spring. Judge M. F. Mecklin, of Rochester, is already mentioned for the place, provided he will accept it. It is stated that he will have little seven miles out. Snowdrifts of fifteen | brothers, Lewis, is a son-in-law of Senator | and the bourgeois candidates. The platform

Senator Elkins's Father. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 3.-Philip Duncan Elkins, father of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, died this afternoon at the senator's residence, "Hallie-Rain Turns to Snow and Mercury to hurst," at Elkins, this State. Mr. Elkins July 4, 1809. He married in Ohio, in 1840, Sarah Pickett Wethers. Notwithstanding his distinguished son was a Union man and has always been a Republican, the deceased was a colonel in the Confederate army and a Democrat. He leaves two sons Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Samuel Hobbs Elkins, of Columbia, Mo.

Other Deaths.

NAPLES. Jan. 3 .- The cardinal archbishop of Naples is dead. He was born in 1834 and was created a cardinal at the consistory of March 24, 1884. PARIS, Jan. 4.-Vivion St. Martin, the

famous geographer, is dead. BUCCANEER MARTIN.

A South Sea Pirate Whose Vessel Was a Terror for a Time.

News has just come to hand by the recruiting vessel Rio Loge of the death of Pirate Martin was a fine-looking, handsome man, and had the appearance more of a soldier than a sailor. He seemed to room adjoining the store, the store be-For Indiana-Snow, with westerly winds, | ing in darkness, a shot came from the store and the bullet plowed acress Martin's For Illinois-Snow; colder, with a cold | chest, making a very ugly wound. The would-be assassin was the man who managed the concern and immediately decamped after firing the shot. But not to be

outdone, Martin brought a case of dynamite ashore, and, placing it under the store, threatened to blow the whole concern sky high if the man who shot him did not turn up. The result was that a search party went out and soon returned with the de linquent, who was shaking with fear, Martin then gave him a chance of settling the affair with weapons on the beach, but the trader was too much of a cur and a coward to fight, so Martin, whose temper had cooled down, let him off for a considera-While Martin was buccaneering with the onstantine he ran across the Dauphine, a French schooner. The French commander would not obey the order to heave to, and called out to his mate: "Dick, bring de no catalepsy existed. The body has there-The pig was brought. "Now, den,

Dick, bring von bottle." An empty bottle then showed up. "Now, den, Dick, make the bottle fast to the pig's head, den bend on the signal halliards and run 'em up to the main peak." And up went pig, bottle and all as a reply to Martin's signal, and old Frenchy drew himself up as he remarked, "Dere, now, you tam buccaneer, I tell you you von drunker pig. Martin's reply was a shot which made old Frenchy scuttle below and sing out to the mate: "Dick, put on all de sail you can. Martin was supposed to be trading to

firm of Noumean merchants when sailing the Constantine But when he got a full ship he disposed of the cargo, sold the ship and preceded to Sydney, where he lived in quite a royal life till the money was spent. Then the longing came over him and he started for the islands again, When the steamer in which he was a passenger called at Noumea the French police got word of his being on board and went to arrest him, but too late, as Martin had got the tip and gone ashore. There he annexed a boat, took in supplies and made for the New Hebrides alone, and arrived. The last days of the old pirate were spent at Port Sandwich. He had a very pretty site for his house, and on either side he had a plantation of coffee, with some fields of corn and with fruit in plenty, and there he reckoned he would have long spell if left to enjoy life without interruptions from the natives. But at last one of those swazgering blades who can be found among South sea islanders, as well as whites, made public his intention of potting old Martin. So one day Martin was entertaining some visitors to dinner when one of his servants came and whispered in his ear.

Martin got up from the table, saying: Excuse me, gentlemen, for a minute, nd, picking up his rifle, he went outside Suddenly a shot was heard and then : laugh. On going out the guests found old Pirate Martin standing with gun in hand, ground and a chief in trouble bound fasto a tree. It seems that Martin had got rs went leto the Missouri river, along notice from a servant of the arrival of the if everything was secure. He discovered

had the first shot in.

PUGILIST UNCONSCIOUS. James Duffy Reported Dying in a New

York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- James Duffy, of Boston, the featherweight pugilist who became unconscious in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club Saturday night at the finish of a ten-round bout with George Justice, a pugilist of this city, is lying at PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 3. - Theodore the point of death in St. Vincent's Hos- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. George Wormley, M. D., Ph. D., Ll., D., pital. He is still unconscious and his death

George Justice, who was Duffy's opponent in the ten-round bout in the Broadway been a very sick man since Christmas. He | Athletic Club last night, Tom O'Rourke, the manager of the club, and Dick Roche who refereed the contest, were arraigned vania. He attended Dickinson College, and | before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson arrested after the contest Saturday night. Emanuel Friend appeared as counsel for the three men. He denied that Duffy's conpart of his opponent. Lawyer Friend's argument was that Duffy's condition was the result of excitement and chagrin at losing the contest-something which might happen to any man. Acting Captain Croo did not take that view of the case. Although Detective Drownell, one of the Groo staff, said he witnessed the contest and did not see a blow struck sufficient to injure an opponent, the captain made an affidavit from the hospital physicians saying that Duffy might die. Justus O'Rourke and Roche were held in \$2,000 bail each by Magistrate Flammer. The bail was furnished by Martin Engel.

of the Globe-Democrat, were held this aft- PRINCESS CHIMAY TO SING WHILE THE GYPSY FIDDLES.

> She Is Said to Have Accepted an Engagement at a Buda-Pesth Music Hall-Other Foreign News.

garian gypsy musician Janesi Rogos. The viewed the remains. On top of the plain princess says: "American children are casket their eyes met a square silver plate, educated with a view to asserting their independence, and when necessary brave the world's calumnies and prejudice. That, error. I drifted with the fashion-dictating function between nobility and wealth. Chicago heiresses are reproached with the pursuit of coronets. Surely this is better than pursuing a dot. Having recognized my error and my heart having spoken, two courses were open to me, namely, adultery and hypocrisy or leaving the marital dom-

The princess then concludes: "I chose the latter, fully recognizing to what I exposed myself. The divorce law was not for nothing, and my position will eventually be legalized at my marriage with Rigos, being only a question of time. A Vienna dispatch says: It is stated that their finances will soon compel the Princess of Chimay-Caraman and the gypsy Rigos to abandon their luxurious mode of living. The princess has signed a contract to sing in a Buda-Pesth music hall, Rigos playing the violin in the orchestra.

Socialists Defeated in French Election PARIS, Jan. 3.-Elections were held today to replace one-third of the Senators whose terms are expiring. The Senators will hold office for three years. The Radical and Socialist candidates and numerous change the character of the ate and to prevent a recurrence of the constitutional struggle which ocor no opposition. One of Mr. Davidson's curred last April between the Senate called for the election of senators by uniblighted by the results of to-day's elections. all the Socialists having been beaten. Full returns show that sixty-four Republicans have been elected, twenty-one Radicals and twelve reactionaries. The constitutional struggle of last April grew out of a vote of censure passed by the Senate on M. Ricard, minister of justice. The Chamber, was eighty-seven years of age, having however, voted a resolution of confidence been born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the Ministry, which declined to resign, maintaining the constitutional prerogative of the Chamber to sustain the Ministry.

Money Will Be Scarce. LONDON, Jan. 4.- The financial article in the Times expresses the opinion that the feeling on the Stock Exchange that ansays the Times, "but unless there is | some unforseen change in the whole situ- forcement arrived shortly after nightfall. ation money will tend to be comparatively

scarce for the whole year.' Not Rothschild's Coffee. LONDON, Jan. 4.-The Brazilian treasury delegate writes to the Times with reference to the sale last Thursday at Hamburg of 34,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, which, it was reported, were believed to be a consignment of the Brazilian government to the Rothschilds, of London, in lieu of bils

for the coupons on the external debt.

Cable Notes. Lord William Beresford, who was injured by a fall from his horse in the hunting field last Wednesday, is rapidly recovering. The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty. judge of chancery division of the High Court of Justice in London, has been appointed lord of Appeal Court, vice Sir Edward Ebenezer May, resigned.

There is much talk in Paris of the impossibility of the French dock yards executing quickly enough the new naval programme and the question whether ironclads shall be purchased in England has excited a patriotic discussion. A Vienna dispatch to the London Times

Freie Presse that there is no doubt that Austria-Hungary will have to follow France and Germany and spend from eighty to one hundred millions for quickfiring guns for the artillery service. It is reported from Warsaw that the doctors have decided that the Countess Helena Potocka, whose body was disinterred after her burial through a dread that she was merely in a state of catalepsy, is dead and fore been reinterred.

December Weather.

Following is a summary of the meteorological conditions during the month of December, according to records of the Indianapolis weather bureau

pressure, 30.73, on the 24th; lowest, 29.74, on the 12th. Mean temperature, 36; highest, 61, on th 12th; lowest, 12, on the 1st; greatest daily range, 24, on the 11th; least daily range, on the 19th. Mean temperature for this month in 1871, 28; 1872, 24; 1873, 37; 1874, 35 1875, 41; 1876, 23; 1877, 46; 1878, 27; 1879, 36; 1880. 1881, 40; 1882, 30; 1883, 34; 1884, 30; 1885, 32 1886, 25; 1887, 30; 1888, 35; 1889, 47; 1890, 33; 1891, 41; 1892, 30; 1893, 33; 1894, 36; 1895, 34; 1896, 36 Mean temperature for this month for twenty-five years, 33; average excess of daily mean temperature during the month, 27

accumulated excess since Jan. 1, 612; aver-

age daily excess since Jan. 1, 1.7.

Prevailing direction of wind, south; tota movement of wind, 7,518 miles; maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 36 southwest, on the 5th. Total precipitation, 1.13 inch. Number of Total precipation (in inches) for this

days with .01 inch or more of precipitation. month in 1871, 2.39; 1872, 2.10; 1873, 5.90; 1874 2.79; 1875, 4.01; 1876, 0.90; 1877, 2.55; 1878, 3.95 1879, 5.10; 1880, 1.44; 1881, 5.40; 1882, 2.53; 1883, 4.34; 1884, 6.05; 1885, 2.45; 1886, 2.20; 1887, 1888, 1.91; 1889, 2.76; 1890, 1.64; 1891, 2.96; 1892 1.84; 1893, 2.23; 1894, 2.09; 1895, 4.86; 1896, 1.13. Average precipitation for this month for twenty-five years, 3.01 inches; total deficiency during the month, 2.02 inches; accumulate deficiency since Jan. 1, 3.25 inches. Number of clear days, 5; partly cloudy, cloudy, 12. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. cloudy, 12. Local Forecast Official.

Burglars Rob a Saloon.

Fred Kolb, proprietor of a saloon at 21 business last night about II o'clock to see caused by the heavy rains of yesterday and ened him with death if the man who had through a rear window and carried off avowed his intention of shooting Martin about \$20 worth of whisky and cigars.

was not produced. The victim was sent ANDREW JACKSON'S DAY for, and, as Martin remarked: "Well, I

APPROACH OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

It Was Fought After the Treaty of Peace Had Been Signed-The Story of the Memorable Contest.

occurrence. "Old Hickory" is a popular figure in the history of the country, and his

The final battle of New Orleans was fought on the morning of Jan. 8, 1815, butwas led up to by a series of engagements that the prisoners were contributory to with the British in the vicinity of the city. Duffy's injuries. He presented an affidavit | The battle was noteworthy in more than one respect. It was the final engagement in the war of 1812 and was the last great battle in which the United States was called upon to cross swords with the mother country. It fully demonstrated the WILL GO ON THE STAGE greatness of the military genius of Gen. Jackson and the fact that the British could never hope to regain a foothold in this country while American patriotism was so superior to the discipline of paid regulars.

The battle was also remarkable in that it was fought after the treaty of peace, which was supposed to have ended the war, had been signed. The treaty of Ghent had been signed some weeks before the battle, but such were the poor means for travel and the inadequate facilities for sending news in those days that General Jackson did not receive word that hostilities had Detroit, protests against the press cam- marvelously small loss sustained by the American troops also made the battle a memorable one. The latter feature can only be accounted for by the remarkable care with which General Jackson had protected and disposed of Lis troops. The second war with the English had

been fought with varying fortunes on land and sea, and was rapidly drawing to a close. At the outbreak of the war General Jackson, who was then living quietly at his home, the Hermitage, in Tennessee, promptly tendered his services and those of 2,500 men of his division of the Tennessee militia, to the national government, and the offer was promptly accepted. It was during the early campaigns of this period that his soldiers gave him the name of "Hickory," because of his toughness, and in time this was changed to "Old Hickory. When he was not engaged with the British during the war Jackson turned his attention to the Creek Indians to avenge the massacre of Fort Mimms. He gained a signal victory over them in March, 1814, at their last stand on the Tallapoosa river, almost annihilating the tribe. This victory not only ended the Creek war, but the

power of the Indian race in America for-

JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS. Jackson had now acquired a national reputation, and his appointment as a major general in the United States army was officially announced. It was learned that the English were preparing a grand attack upon the Southwest, and to him was intrusted the protection of that part of the Union. Late in the year he learned that the enemy was moving upon New Orleans extremists hoped to secure enough seats to with a large force, and he hastened to the threatened city. He had sent forward from Mobile his troops, and himself reached the destination on Dec. 2, 1814. The city was then miserably defended, and had the Enghave fallen into their hands. Jackson imversal suffrage. Their hopes were, however, mediately prepared to meet the enemy. British naval force captured five American plete possession of the route to New Orleans. The next day Jackson declared martial law. His troops consisted of Tennessee, tia, a few regulars, Baratarian privateersmen, and a battalion of colored men. The vanguard of the British army, under

General Keene, was landed on Dec. 16, and two days before Christmas marched to within nine miles of the city. Jackson heard of it, and that afternoon assembled a motley force, 2,131 strong, marched out, and attacked the enemy. He was aided by Lieutenant Henley, in command of the schooner Carolina. A very hot action was other period of cheap money and booming | fought, with the advantage to the Ameriprices is coming is not justified. "There can army. The enemy's advance was may, perhaps, be short periods of cheap- checked and the force might have been completely destroyed had not a large rein-General Jackson, seeing that he could not ope with the enemy in his present position, felf back to a canal four miles from the city, where he drew up his famous line against which the best soldiers of the king's army hurled themselves in vain. Sir E. Packenham, the British commander-inchief, arrived on the scene on Christmas day, and that night the Carolina was destroyed by his batteries. Three days later he attacked Jackson's position and was re- which is braced against another similar pulsed. On New Year's day the attack trigger attached to the sides of the cage was repeated, this time practically with the wherein is the call bird. This connection one of those celebrities or characters of to pay the interest on the Brazilian debt. artillery, and again the enemy were sig- of the two triggers is very delicate, and The temperature will fall 30 degrees or the South sea known as Pirate Martin. He The treasury delegate writes that the Roth-nally beaten. That night the American the slightest touch will suffice to throw it, childs already had sufficient funds to pay force was increased by 2,250 Kentucky militia, mostly unarmed, the arms that had been ordered from Pittsburg to New Or- the cage. This is what holds the redbird leans having failed to reach the latter During this period Jackson con-

tinually harassed the enemy by night attacks. THE BRITISH ATTACK. The British force, now numbering about 14,000 men, including seamen and marines, moved forward to the attack. Jackson's line on the left bank of the Mississippi was about a mile long, with twelve guns, and was defended by only 3,200 men, 800 more being distributed in positions near by. The position was a strong one, and the fire of the cannon, under the direction of Lieureports that Technicist writes to the Neue tenant, afterward General Armstrong, was perhaps the most effective work of the day. On the right bank were some American batteries, manned by seamen and Kentucky militia. Colonel Thornton, with six nundred men, was sent against them on the night of Jan. 7, 1815, but experienced such delays that he did not engage with the Americans until the battle was won on the other side of the river. On the following day, Jan. 8, the Brit-

ish army moved against the American line on the left bank. Safely intrenched behind earthworks and cotton bales, Jackson's troops poured a terrible fire into the British The enemy were beaten back. Packenham was killed early in the engagement. Gen. Gibbs took his place and shortly afterward fell mortally wounded. Keene was carried off the field badly disabled. he carnage among the British was ter-Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.23; highest | rible. The troops behaved well, but they were badly handled. The famous Ninetythird Highlanders, who had shown their fighting qualities in various parts of the world, lost half their regiment in the as-

> The assault was repeated several times but with no better success, and the enemy was compelled to sullenly withdraw. the meantime, on the right bank, Colonel Thornton had been successful through a mistaken order of one of Gen. Morgan's aids, but the British were too disheartened by the great loss Jackson had inflicted upon them to follow up their advantage. Gen. Lambert, who had succeeded to the command of the British army, proposed an armistice, and this Jackson agreed to if Thornton were wthdrawn from the other side of the river. This was done, and thus by diplomacy "Old Hickory" regained the only point of advantage that had been lost during the day. The enemy's loss on the left bank was

about 2,000 kiled, wounded and prisoners:

the American loss was 7 killed and 6 wounded. On the opposite side of the river neither side suffered much. General Jackon sat before the enemy, watching them intil, on Jan. 18, they retreated, abandonng their guns, and leaving their wounded o the care of the Americans, It was England's last blow at the American government, and it was rendered futile and ineffective by General Jackson's military skill and courage. He became a national hero, and twelve years later a grateful people, nim to the highest position in the land. The following is an extract from a letter written by General Jackson to James Moncoe, and is published in the January Cenury, describing the attack of the British

luring the battle: There was a very heavy fog on the river that morning, and the British had formed and were moving before I knew it. The disposition of the riflemen was very site. been invented.

No. 1 was to fire first, then step back and let No. 2 shoot while he reloaded. About 600 yards from the riflemen there was a great drainage canal running back from the Mississippi river to the swamp in the rear of the tilled land on which we were operating. Along this canal the British formed, under the fire of the few artillery pieces I had near enough to them to get their range. But the instant I saw them I said to Coffee, whom I directed to hurry to his line, which was to be first attacked:

By - we have got them; they are ours!

can see their belt buckles."

A DECISIVE REPULSE. The British, thus formed, moved on at a quick step, without firing a shot, to within Robert S. Ball, in St. Louis Globe-Demo-A day sacred to the memory of Andrew 100 yards of the kneeling riflemen, who Jackson is the anniversary of the battle of | were holding their fire until they could see New Orleans. The day of late years has the belt buckles of their enemies. The come to be more generally celebrated than British advance were executed as though heretofore, and now Jackson day banquets they had been on parade. They marched and demonstrations, especially by those of | shoulder to shoulder, with the step of vetthe Democrats who have formed them- erans, as they were. At 100 yards disselves into Jackson clubs, are of common | tance from our line the order was given; march! charge, they came on us at a run. I own dition was the result of any violence on the strong character, indicative of the stirring it was an anxious moment; I well knew times and scenes in which he lived and the charging column was made up of the province of astronomy which have no pre- ble to any particular observer contains only moved, is as worthy of commemoration as are his excellent qualities as soldier, patriot and statesman.

They are his excellent qualities as soldier, patriot and statesman.

They are his excellent qualities as soldier, patriot and had successfully held off the ablest of are, in fact, not as large as even the small-teor catching. It must also be remembered

men. The morning, too, was damp, their them are, indeed, little pieces of matter no powder might not burn well. "God help us!" I muttered, watching the rapidly adyancing line. Seventy, sixty, fifty, finally I dare say that many of them are not forty yards were they from the silent greater than the grains of sand on the seakneeling riflemen. All of my men I could see was their long rifles rested on shore. We call them meteors, the logs before them. They obeyed their orders well. Not a shot was fired until the redcoats were within forty yards. I heard Coffee's voice as he roared out, "Now men, aim for the center of the cross belts. Fire!" A second after the order a cracking, blazcalled Tom Overton and Abner Duncan, of my staff, and we galloped towards Coffee's line. In a few seconds after the first fire appearance to us. there came another sharp, ringing volley. As I came within 150 yards of Coffee the smoke lifted enough for me to make out what was happening. The British were falling back in a confused, disorderly mass, and the entire first ranks of their column were blown away. For two hundred yards in our front the ground was covered with a mass of writh- far in excess of that with which any rifle BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—Writing to a Brus- did not receive word that hostilities had ing wounded, dead and dying redcoats. By bullet ever could be driven. The most im-

the Methodist Church have been converted into temporary hospitals. The path of the storm was narrow and short, but terrific storm was narrow and short to reduce the storm was narrow as narrow and short to reduce the storm was narrow as narrow and short to reduce the storm was narrow and short to reduce the storm was narrow as narrow ing as though he were on parade. Just before he got within range of Coffee's line I heard a single rifle shot from a group of country carts we had been using, about 175 let arising from the fact that the missile yards distant, and a moment thereafter I saw Pakenham reel and pitch out of his saddle. I have always believed he fell from a bullet of a free man of color who was a famous rifle shot, and came from the At- far more rapid rate than the increase of the takapas region of Louisiana. The second advance was precisely like the first in its ending. In five volleys the 1,500 or more riflemen killed and wounded 2,117 British soldiers, two-thirds of them killed dead or mortally wounded. was lying, or I should have sent to him,

or gone in person, to offer any service in my power to render. I was told he lived two hours after he was hit. His wound was directly through the liver and bowels. General Keene, I heard, was killed dead. They sent a flag to me asking leave to gather up their wounded and bury their dead, which, of course, I granted. I was told by solutely refused to make a third charge. "We have no chance with such shooting as able. these Americans do," they said.

A STOUT LITTLE FIGHTER, Whose Fighting Disposition Often Gets Him Into Trouble.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The redbird when it has got down hard to home-making, develops a remarkable year he is as docile and gentle as any in the woods-indeed, rather inclined to take a paint and will fight anything that comes along. It is by taking advantage of the bravery of the redbird in defending the home that the hunter is enabled to snare it. The trap used is a wire cage. Within lish moved with ordinary rapidity it must I this cage is a tame bird, one which has been in captivity a year or two and sings freely. The hunter wanders into the woods Twelve days after his arrival a powerful and slowly makes his way through the swamps until he reaches a dense portion, if it were at rest, still less could we expect gunboats and a schooner, and took com- when he halts. Pretty soon the bird in the cage, delighted, doubtless, at being again in its native woods, even if bars stand between it and liberty, begins singing with all Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi mili- its might. If there is a redbird within the sound of the caller's voice it hastens to investigate. One of the peculiar habits of the redbird, hunters say, is that there seems by common consent to be a division of the woods among them, each bird having appropriated to his especial jurisdiction a cer- this space be. But yet it falls far short of tain allotment of woods. Sometimes other | the speed of the meteor. We should have birds, either by mistake or for the purpose of acquiring more territory, invade the domain of another, whereupon there is a fierce fight, which is called off when one or the other of the birds conquers, in which case the victor becomes the possessor of the territory of the two, together with the defeated bird's mate, who, it seems, is no longer willing to share fortunes with her | no more than two or three minutes to cross

The hunter has on one side of his cage a light net, bound about by a light frame, and to the center of a light iron rod stretched perpendicular across this frame rounded stick, about six inches in length. This gate of netting is opened and kept in that position by the wooden trigger, whereupon the netting frame door is quickly closed by a spring against the sides of

captive. As soon as the hunter has set the trigger of his cage he hangs it to a limb somewhere or places it on the ground and goes away some distance to await results. The imprisoned redbird soon begins to sing, and presently, if there is a redbird anywhere within hearing distance, there is a flutter of wings, a series of sharp cries, and before the hunter can say "Scat!" the wild redbird flies headlong at his supposed enemy in the cage, throws the trigger and is captured. It takes very little longer to capture a redbird at this time of the year than it does to catch a fish. If once the caged bird is placed in the right spot within the territory of the other redbird and he hears its singing, the rest is very easy for, regardless of all personal safety and everything else, he rushes madly to the

Befriended by the Enemy.

One of the stories of the Crimean war told by the novelist Turgenieff, and well authenticated by existing letters, is peculiarly touching. Sergius Ivanovitch, young Russian lieutenant, was one of an attacking party which was ordered out on a cold night to drive a body of French from a position in front of the Russian lines. In order to be as free as possible in his movements, the young lieutenant left his military cloak behind. The French were found well posted

the edge of a wood. A desperate figh followed, at the end of which the Rustheir dead and wounded behind them. Among the grievously wounded was Sergius Ivanovitch, and all about him were French wounded. Sergius suffered worse even from the cold than he did from his wound; and, though a bullet had penetrated his leg, he was sure that the exposure of the night, rather than the wound, would be the end of him. Groaning and shivering, he was about to examine as best he could the wound in his dashes into our atmosphere the heat genleg, when some one said in French

even worse wounded than himself, lay close No doubt you are right," said Sergius, "but I shall perish of cold before morning. anyway. Then the Frenchman reproved him for coming out in the snow without his cloak. "Experience has taught me," he said never to go out without my capots. But this time it is not likely to save me. I am

"You had best let your wound alone

The Russian found that the man who had

spoken was a veteran French captain, who,

Suffer, and disturb it as little as possible.

mortally wounded." "Oh, they will come and get you," 'No, my dear enemy. It is all up with me. The shot has gone deep-I shall not last till help comes. Wrap yourself in my cloak and sleep. At your age one can sleep anywhere. Despite his protests the young Russian felt the Frenchman's cloak laid upon him. after the meteor has precipitated itself into thankful for his great services, elevated | Exhausted, he fell asleep under its warming influence. Waking in the morning, he

Splitting Hairs.

found the French captain dead at his side.

The proverbial Philadelphia lawyer

METEORS AND HOW THE ATMOS-PHERE SHIELDS US FROM THEM.

These Visitors Travel a Hundred Times Faster than Rifle Projectiles Coffee dashed forward, and, riding along the line, called out: "Don't shoot until you of the Highest Velocity.

Astronomy is generally concerned about | untold meteors which it has captured. objects of huge dimensions. For though many of the celestial bodies may appear to globes comparable with our earth in bulk, Napoleon's marshals in the Spanish cam- est of moons or the most telescopic of My riflemen had never seen such an at- planets. They are not even as big as the tack, nor had they ever before fought white | mountains on the earth; the majority of larger than the peobles on a garden walk.

These little objects must, however, be regarded as bodies which come within the province of the astronomer, for they have an existence quite independent of our earth and move freely through space in so far hung so heavily in the misty morning air at least as that part of their career is conthat I could not see what happened. I cerned which precedes the supreme occasion on which once for all they make their

The most remarkable feature of the meteor is the speed at which it travels. Though often not so large as a rifle bullet, a meteor urges its way at a pace far in excess of that which any rifle built has ever been driven, or we may indeed say about half a mile in a second of time. But there is a check to the speed of a riffe bulin the course of its flight has to force its ance which the builet experiences from the friction of the atmosphere increases at a velocity. It is this resistance of the air which chiefly limits the range of artillery. The density of the air decreases with every increase in height above the earth's surface, until, at an altitude of a few hundred miles, the atmosphere may, for all I did not know where General Pakenham | practical purposes, be said to be nonexistent. A builet projected from a rifle which was at such an altitude would only experience a resistance much less than that which so speedily reduces the muzzle velocity of a missile fired at the earth's surface. On account of this atmospheric resistance it would be impossible for missiles down here to possess velocities exceeding a certain limit, but in the open space beyond a wounded officer that the rank and file ab- | the confines of our atmosphere velocities of any magnitude would be quite conceiv-THEIR GREAT SPEED.

Accordingly we find that meteors are generally animated with speeds far in excess of those possessed by any rifle bullet. For our present purpose there is no occasion to inquire as to the manner in which such terrific velocities have been originally imparted. All that we have now to consider tendency to light. At all other times of the | is the fact that these little objects when moving in free space are certainly hurrygreat deal from other birds; but as soon as | ing along with velocities ten times, twenty the nest is completed and Mrs. Redbird is | times, fifty times, or sometimes even one installed queen thereof he gets on his war | hundred times as swift as the swiftest rifle bullet that ever was fired.

Let us think of a little meteor hurrying along through open space at a speed one hundred times greater than that of a rifle bullet. It need hardly be said that under such circumstances we could not see the object. It is too remote from our earth. The most powerful telescope would not display such an insignificant body to us even to see it when hurrying along with this bewildering rapidity. For try to realize what the speed really is with which the little object is animated. We think that a railway train is making very good progress when it runs fifty miles an hour. Try then to imagine the speed of a train which would make the same journey in a minute that the quickest express would require an hour to accomplish. How vast indeed would to suppose that the body moved as far, not in a minute, but in a second, as the express train does in an hour, before we should have an adequate idea of the terrific pace at which one of these little objects dashes along. If a meteor were to fly around the equator while preserving all the time its characteristic speed, it would take former lord after he has proven himself a each of the continents and each of the oceans which lie in its way, and, in fact, the whole journey round the globe would be accomplished within ten minutes. Animated by such speed a body would pass from Liverpool to New York in a minute. or it would travel all the way from the earth to the moon in an hour and a half. A meteor urging its course with this stupendous rapidity may pass near the earth. say at a distance of a thousand miles or so. It then pursues its way and entirely escapes our attention. No doubt the attraction of the great mass of the earth vill, to a certain extent, pull the object and compel it swerve from the direction it has been following, but provided it gets quite clear of the atmosphere which so completely invests the earth, the meteor will be uninjured, and will not lose its velocity. Doubtless every day, nay every hour and every minute, unseen meteors are passing by the earth, narrowly escaping a fall which would forever terminate their

wanderings. Suppose, however, the direction of the motion of a meteor be such that it enters our earth's atmosphere. Immediately its terrific motion is checked. It might almost be said to be checked with nearly the same emphasis as the speed of the ordinary rifle builet would be checked if it were fired into a haystack. The speed which the meteor possesses before it has struck into our atmosphere cannot possibly be maintained afterward. The resistance of the air will not permit it. But the efforts of the celestial wanderer to continue its astonishing movements after it has taken the plunge lead to consequences which, though fatal to the meteor, are of the highest in-

EFFECTS OF FRICTION. Every one knows that the friction of two bodies rubbing against each other is frequently accompanied by the production of heat. A neglected axle box in a carriage in rapid motion has occasionally been known to set a railway train on fire. In this case the axle, from not being properly supplied with grease, has become hot from friction, and as the friction still continued the heat gradually rose until a temperasians were compelled to withdraw, leaving | ture sufficient to produce ignition had been generated. As the flying meteor dashes through the air, the air rubs on the surface of the little missile. It can be shown by experiment that the friction of the air against a body hurrying through it produces heat. It is true that we are not actually able to try this experiment with a body moving so quickly as a meteor, but we can experiment up to a certain point. We can show that when a meteor erated as it pierces its way through by friction will be sufficient not alone to warm the object, but to make it red hot, and even white heat. Nay, further, the heat that can be produced by the friction of a cold body striking into our cold atmosphere may become higher than that which is generated in a blast furnace. It may be higher than the temperature in the flame of an oxyhydrogen blowpipe. The effect upon the meteor is of a most

astonishing description. Be the materials of this body what they may, whether they are such as will yield easily to fire or whether they are the most intractable bodies which can be found, they will be mable to withstand the intensity of the fervor produced by this atmospheric friction. The little object not only grows red and white hot, but it is fused into a liquid, Nay, further, the abundance of the heat is such that the liquid may be boiled off into vapor, so that within a very few seconds the atmosphere its dissolution is complete. It has perished as an individual object, and its remains lie strewn in impalpable dust along a track ten, twenty, or fifty miles in

Our only knowledge of the existence of the meteor is acquired during the very brief The proverbial Philadelphia lawyer is space while its annihilation is in progress green with envy. A machine that splits a Before that time we could not see it, for it hair lengthwise into thirty-seven strips has | was too small and too far away and moving too rapidly. After that time it could

hardly he known to us, for how could we gather up the dust into which it had been converted along its track? But during the supreme moment of its dissolution it develops a streak of light so bright as to be apt to create an impression altogether out of proportion to the minuteness of the object to which the light owes its origin. Such is, in fact, the usual history of one of those "shooting stars" which every clear night may be seen to flash across the sky. It will be noted that each such apparition marks the total transformation of the meteor. I use the word transformation indirectly, for, of course, it will be remembered that no such event as the absolute destruction of a particle of matter ever takes place in nature. The meteor is no doubt comminuted into dust, that dust slowly subsides to the ground through our air, so that this globe of ours must be actually growing in bulk by the spoils of the

MILLIONS FALL DAILY. It must not be thought that because a us to be small on account of the vast dis- | single observer under ordinary circumtance by which we are separated from stances sees only a few shooting stars on them, yet they are in many cases mighty any particular night that therefore the number of these objects appropriated by "Extend column front! Double-quick or more usually hundreds or even millions | the earth every twenty-four hours are not Charge!" With bayonets at the of times greater. There is, however, one very numerous. It should in the first place class of objects strictly belonging to the | be remembered that the canopy of sky visithat the shooting stars which ordinarily attract attention are only the brighter members of a vast host of less conspicuous objects. For just as there are ordinary stars in the sky too faint to be seen except with the telescope, so there are innumerable faint shooting stars which are not sufficiently bright to be noticed with the naked eye, though perceptible with optical aid. Every observer is familiar with the fact that in the course of his night's work bright streaks of light will occasionally flash across the field of view of the telescope. These are really telescopic shooting stars. Taking these objects into account, it has been estimated that the number of shooting stars which daily plunge into our atmosphere is to be reckoned by millions, if not indeed by scores of millions. Indeed, considering that this addition of external matter to our globe has been in progress for illimitable ages, it seems quite possible that a considerable portion of our earth may actually have been derived from the daily raining down of these little celestial wanderers upon its surface. It is fortunate for us dwellers on the

earth that we are screened by our atmosphere from these bullets of the sky. For even though these objects be no larger than the pebbles on a gravel walk, yet, considering that they are animated with velocities 100 times as great as that of a rifle bullet, it is obvious that they would render a resisiles to streaks of harmless vapor and thus serve as a screen, the blows given to the plains and mountains must be terrific. For it should be noted that the efficiency of a way through the atmosphere. The resist- missile in delivering a blow is to be measured not merely by its velocity, but by the square of its velocity. It follows that in comparing the destruction which could be wrought by a meteor with that effected by a rifle bullet of the same weight, we may say that the former must be 19,000 times as much as the latter, if we assume, as we have been doing in this article, that the velocity of the celestial missile is 100 times that which we can produce by our rifles. This consideration ought to make us more heartily appreciate the benefits we derive from the kindly screen which the atmosphere provides. Indeed, in one way it may be regarded as fortunate for our safety that these meteors do move so rapidly. If they entered our atmosphere with a speed no greater than that of a rifle bullet, the heat developed would not be sufficient to dissipate them, and consequently they would reach the earth in a solid condition, and retaining the capacity for doing no little mischief. It is, in fact, the very frenzy of these little objects which is the source of our security. They are, so to speak, in such a terrible hurry to get at us that they become dissolved into harmless vapor.

Smoking.

Harper's Round Table. Perhaps this is a dangerous subject for any one to touch upon, and yet there are a few things still to be said on the subject of smoking to which any respectable person should be willing to listen. Many a young man does not understand why his parents do not wish him to smoke, still less when he is told by these persons that it is wicked or immoral or wrong for him to smoke. As a matter of fact smoking in itself is neither wrong nor immoral nor wicked. To some people it is physically injurious, but they soon find that out and are obliged by their doctors to give it up. If it is not in any way injurious to you, or to me, or to another person, there is no reason why we should not smoke, except that if you are fond of out-door exercise, if you have an ambition to get on an athletic team, if you look forward to college days when you hope to be a member of some class or 'varsity team, it is wiser for your own interest that

you should not smoke. A habit of any kind is a very difficult thing to give up. If you form a habit of taking a cold bath every morning it is hard to break it. If you form a habit of reading only the best books, it is almost impossible to read anything else. If you form a habit of drinking whisky it is quite as difficult, but not much more so, to break it. In like manner the habit of smoking is difficult to break up. I do not believe it is any easier to get into the habit of smoking than it is to get into the habit of taking a cold bath every morning. Each is a habit, and only becomes injurious, and then does become injurious, when it grows stronger than your own will. Yet the cold bath may not be healthy any more than is the smoking. Therefore if you have any ambition of any kind to keep yourself in physical condition do not smoke or do anything that will injure your physical condition. If, however, you decide to take up smoking for one reason or another, if it does not injure you physically the smoking itself may be perfectly right and proper. When, however, you grow to feel that at certain times in the day you must smoke, then the thing is bad and should be stopped at once. other words, smoking is not an offense against the Bible, as some people seem to think, but it may be, and often is, an offense against health. Whenever health endangered by it, therefore keep clear of it.



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